

Surveys assume that people know how they feel. But sometimes they really don't. Sometimes it takes listening to the opinions of others in a small and safe group setting before they form thoughts and opinions. Focus groups are well suited for those situations.

Focus groups can reveal a wealth of detailed information and deep insight. When well executed, a focus group creates an accepting environment that puts participants at ease allowing then to thoughtfully answer questions in their own words and add meaning to their answers. Surveys are good for collecting information about people's attributes and attitudes but if you need to understand things at a deeper level then use a focus group.

If you've ever participated in a well-run focus group you'd probably say it felt very natural and comfortable to be talking with a group of strangers. What you didn't know perhaps were the many hidden structures behind it all. A good focus group requires planning – a lot more planning than merely inviting a few key people to casually share their opinions about a topic.

Outlined here are the details for conducting a high quality focus group. Also included are stepby-step instructions for making sense of all the information you collect in the groups.

In this Guide you will find checklists for:

- Defining a focus group
- Designing focus group questions
- Recruiting and preparing for participants
- Conducting the focus group
- Analyzing the data

You will also find samples of the following items:

- Focus group questions
- Recruitment flyer
- Invitee tracking form
- Introductory remarks
- Sample consent from
- Data analysis format
- Synthesized report format

Definin	g a focus group
	A focus group is a small group of six to ten people led through an open discussion by a skilled moderator. The group needs to be large enough to generate rich discussion but not so large that some participants are left out.

	The focus group moderator nurtures disclosure in an open and spontaneous format. The moderator's goal is to generate a maximum number of different ideas and opinions from as many different people in the time allotted.
	The ideal amount of time to set aside for a focus group is anywhere from 45 to 90 minutes. Beyond that most groups are not productive and it becomes an imposition on participant time.
	Focus groups are structured around a set of carefully predetermined questions — usually no more than 10 — but the discussion is free-flowing. Ideally, participant comments will stimulate and influence the thinking and sharing of others. Some people even find themselves changing their thoughts and opinions during the group.
	A homogeneous group of strangers comprise the focus group. Homogeneity levels the playing field and reduces inhibitions among people who will probably never see each other again.
	It takes more than one focus group on any one topic to produce valid results — usually three or four. You'll know you've conducted enough groups (with the same set of questions) when you're not hearing anything new anymore, i.e. you've reached a point of saturation.
	A focus group is not: A debate Group therapy A conflict resolution session A problem solving session An opportunity to collaborate A promotional opportunity An educational session
Designir	ng focus group questions
	Twelve is the maximum number of questions for any one group. Ten is better, and eight is ideal.

	Focus group participants won't have a chance to see the questions they are being asked. So, to make sure they understand and can fully respond to the questions posed, questions should be: Short and to the point Focused on one dimension each Unambiguously worded Open-ended or sentence completion types Non-threatening or embarrassing Worded in a way that they cannot be answered with a simple "yes" or "no" answer (use "why" and "how" instead)
	 There are three types of focus group questions: Engagement questions: introduce participants to and make them comfortable with the topic of discussion Exploration questions: get to the meat of the discussion Exit question: check to see if anything was missed in the discussion
	AN EXAMPLE
	Questions for a Focus Group on Dental Flossing
	Engagement questions:
	 What is your favorite toothpaste? What do you notice when you look at other people's teeth?
	Exploration Questions: 3. Who in particular has influenced your dental habits?
	4. What are the pros and cons of flossing your teeth?
	5. When you floss, how do follow through? When you don't, why not?
	6. How do you feel when told about possible damage caused by not flossing?7. How do you feel about yourself when you floss regularly? When you don't?
	Exit question:
	8. Is there anything else you would like to say about why you do or do not floss your teeth on a regular basis?
	Note: Flossers and non-flossers in separate groups.
Dogwiti	as and proparing for participants
Recruiti	ng and preparing for participants
	In an ideal focus group, all the participants are very comfortable with each other but none of them know each other.
	Homogeneity is key to maximizing disclosure among focus group participants. Consider the following in establishing selection criteria

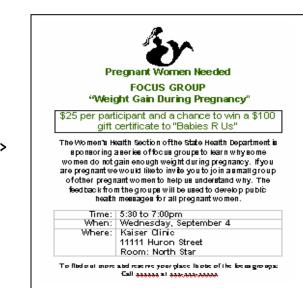
for individual groups:

- Gender Will both men and women feel comfortable discussing the topic in a mixed gender group?
- <u>Age</u> How intimidating would it be for a young person to be included in a group of older adults? Or vice versa?
- Power Would a teacher be likely to make candid remarks in a group where his/her principal is also a participant?
- <u>Cliques</u> How influential might three cheerleaders be in a group of high school peers?

J	Participant inclusion/exclusion criteria should be established up- front and based on the purpose of the study. Use the criteria as a basis to screen all potential applicants.	

Focus groups participants can be recruited in any one of a number of ways. Some of the most popular include:

- Nomination Key individuals nominate people they think would make good participants. Nominees are familiar with the topic, known for their ability to respectfully share their opinions, and willing to volunteer about 2 hours of their time.
- Random selection If participants will come from a large but defined group (e.g. an entire high school) with many eager participants, names can be randomly drawn from a hat until the desired number of verified participants is achieved.
- All members of the same group Sometimes an already existing group serves as an ideal pool from which to invite participants (e.g. Kiwanis Club, PTO, Chamber of Commerce).
- <u>Same role/job title</u> Depending on the topic, the pool might be defined by position, title or condition (e.g., young MBA's, old writers, community health nurses, parents of teen-age boys).
- Volunteers When selection criteria is broad, participants can be recruited with flyers and newspaper ads.



Sample flyer >

Once a group of viable recruits has been established, call each one to confirm interest and availability. Give them times and locations of the focus groups and secure verbal confirmation. Tell them you will mail (or email) them a written confirmation and call to remind them two days before the scheduled group.					
	AN EXAMPLE Focus Group Confirmation Letter				
November 20, 19	998				
Dear					
the phone, we win Northeast City middle and high anonymous. A \$ discussion. The d	our willingness to participate in our focus group. yould like to hear your ideas and opinions about to y. You will be in a group with 6 to 9 other parent school students. Your responses to the questions 65 honorarium will be paid at the end of the focut ate, time, and place are listed below. Please look ting you to the room where the focus group will be	teen pregnancy ts/guardians of will be kept us group k for signs once			
	DATE				
	TIME				
	PLACE				
	ctions to the focus group or will not be able to att				
Sincerely, Members of Nor	theast City Partnership on Teen Pregnancy				
	n anticipation of a no-show rate of 10 to 2 never want a group of more than 10 parti	-			
participant is incentive idea attend the grant control of the grant cont	ntive. In 2006 dollars, a monetary incent probably the minimum you should consi is include coupons, gift certificates, paid to oup, or an opportunity to win a big-ticked fucted at the focus group.	der. Other time off to			

Devise a form to track invitation phone calls. Include an "Address" box for mailing the confirmation letter and a "Comments" box.

An example:

~~~~Phone Call Disposition~~~
Hospice of Metro City Focus Groups

Date	Invitee Name	Phone		Able	to Participate? COMMENTS	Address	Letter
Date	IIIVICE HAIR	FIIOIR	YES	NO	COMMENTS	Mudicas	Sent
			+				
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Organize the times, locations and people involved for all the groups you have scheduled.

## An example:

DPS Alternative Schools Focus Groups

	apin all 1330										
Group	School(si)	Type of student	fotal number of students	Number of students needed for focus group	Over- invite number	Person responsible for student selection	Person responsible for recruitment and confirmation	Person responsible for consent forms and focus group arrangement	Pecilitator and cor Secilitator	Location	fima
	CLA	HS. boys	225	6	10	Sonja	Sonja	Sonja	Solwazi	CLA	Noon to
1	Emerson St.	HŚ. boys	60	2	4	Linda/ Sonja	Linda/ Sonja	Linda/ Sonja	Brad		1:15
2	CLA	HS. girls	225	4	7	Sonja	Sonja	Sonja	Erin Susan	CLA	Noon to
_	Florence Crittendon	H.S.	180	4	7	Joan	Joan	Joan			1:15
3	ŒC	HS. boys	70	8	12	Lou Ann	Lou Ann	Lou Ann	Solwazi Pete	ŒC	7:30 to 8:45
4	ŒC	H.S. girls	70	8	12	Lou Ann	Lou Ann	Lou Ann	Erin Susan	ŒC	7:30 to 8:45
_	ŒC	MS. boys	10	2	4	Lou Ann	Lou Ann	Lou Ann	Solwazi	CLA	10:00 to
5	CLA	M.S. boys	25	6	9	Sonja	Sonja	Sonja	Brad		11:15
6	ŒC	M.S. girls	10	2	4	Lou Ann	Lou Ann	Lou Ann	Erin	CLA	10:00 to
6	CLA	M.S. gids	25	6	9	Sonja	Sonja	Sonja	Susan		11:15

# Reduce barriers to attending when possible by offering:

- Evening or weekend groups for those who work during the day
- Transportation or cab fare
- Child care services
- Interpreter services
- A familiar public setting

	Tell participants that the focus group will take about one and half to two hours. Give them a starting time that is 15 minutes prior to the actual start of the focus group to allow for filling out necessary paperwork, having a bite to eat, and settling in to the group.
	Arrange for a comfortable room in a convenient location with ample parking. Depending on your group, you may also what to consider proximity to a bus line. The room should have a door for privacy and table and chairs to seat a circle of up to 12 people (10 participants and the moderator and assistant moderator). Many public agencies (churches, libraries) have free rooms available.
	Arrange for food. At a minimum, offer a beverage and light snack (cookies, cheese/crackers, veggie tray, etc.). It is OK to offer a full meal but be sure to add an additional 30 to 45 minutes to the entire process so that everyone can finish eating before the group begins.
Conduc	ting the focus group
	Ideally, the focus group is conducted by a team consisting of a moderator and assistant moderator. The moderator facilitates the discussion; the assistant takes notes and runs the tape recorder.
	The ideal focus group moderator has the following traits:
	<ul> <li>Can listen attentively with sensitivity and empathy</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Is able to listen and think at the same time</li> <li>Believes that all group participants have something to offer no matter what their education, experience, or background</li> <li>Has adequate knowledge of the topic</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Can keep personal views and ego out of the facilitation</li> <li>Is someone the group can relate to but also give authority to (e.g. a male moderator is most appropriate for a group of all men discussing sexual harassment in the workplace)</li> <li>Can appropriately manage challenging group dynamics</li> </ul>
Ц	The assistant moderator must be able to do the following:
	Run a tape recorder during the session
	<ul> <li>Take notes in case the recorder fails or the tape is inaudible</li> <li>Note/record body language or other subtle but relevant clues</li> </ul>
	Allow the moderator to do all the talking during the group

Both moderator and assistant moderator are expected to welcome participants, offer them food, help them make their name tents, and direct them in completing pre-group paperwork.
Name tents should identify participants with a number written largely for anonymous identification of individuals as they make comments.
At a minimum, all participants should complete a consent form. If the focus group study involves a university partner or is part of a larger research study you may also be required to secure approval from a Human Subjects Committee.
AN EXAMPLE
Consent to Participate in Focus Group
You have been asked to participate in a focus group sponsored by the Women's Health Section of the Department of Public Health and Environment. The purpose of the group is to try and understand why some women do not gain enough weight during pregnancy. The information learned in the focus groups will be used to design public health messages intended to encourage women to gain adequate weight during pregnancy.
You can choose whether or not to participate in the focus group and stop at any time. Although the focus group will be tape recorded, your responses will remain anonymous and no names will be mentioned in the report.
There are no right or wrong answers to the focus group questions. We want to hear many different viewpoints and would like to hear from everyone. We hope you can be honest even when your responses may not be in agreement with the rest of the group. In respect for each other, we ask that only one individual speak at a time in the group and that responses made by all participants be kept confidential.
I understand this information and agree to participate fully under the conditions stated above:
Signed: Date:
It may be important to collect demographic information from participants if age, gender, or other attributes are important for correlation with focus group findings. Design a short half page form that requires no more than two or three minutes to complete. Administer it before the focus group begins.

A	NI	EX	AL	<b>4</b> D	ıe
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Date: Time	: Place:	
What is your specialty:	How long have you been in practice?	How many deliveries do you average per month?
O OB/GYN	O Less than 5 years	O Less than 5
O Family Practice	O 5 to 10 years	O 6 to 10
O Other:	O more than 10 years	O more than 10
Type of practice:	Your age:	Your gender:
O Public	O 30 to 40	O Male
O Private	O 41 to 50	O female
O HMO	O 51 to 60	
O Other:	O over 60	

Once consent forms and demographic surveys are collected and
reviewed for completeness, the questioning begins. The moderator
uses a prepared script to welcome participants, remind them of the
purpose of the group and also sets ground rules.

#### **FOCUS GROUP INTRODUCTION**

#### WELCOME

Thanks for agreeing to be part of the focus group. We appreciate your willingness to participate.

#### **INTRODUCTIONS**

Moderator; assistant moderator

#### PURPOSE OF FOCUS GROUPS

We have been asked by to conduct the focus groups.

The reason we are having these focus groups is to find out .

We need your input and want you to share your honest and open thoughts with us.

## **GROUND RULES**

#### 1. WE WANT YOU TO DO THE TALKING.

We would like everyone to participate.

I may call on you if I haven't heard from you in a while.

#### 2. THERE ARE NO RIGHT OR WRONG ANSWERS

Every person's experiences and opinions are important.

Speak up whether you agree or disagree.

We want to hear a wide range of opinions.

#### 3. WHAT IS SAID IN THIS ROOM STAYS HERE

We want folks to feel comfortable sharing when sensitive issues come up.

#### 4. WE WILL BE TAPE RECORDING THE GROUP

We want to capture everything you have to say.

We don't identify anyone by name in our report. You will remain anonymous.

u	Before asking the first focus group question, an icebreaker can be inserted to increase comfort and level the playing field. Example: "If you had a limitless budget, where would you vacation?"
	The focus group moderator has a responsibility to adequately cover all prepared questions within the time allotted. S/he also has a responsibility to get all participants to talk and fully explain their answers. Some helpful probes include:
:	"Can you talk about that more?" "Help me understand what you mean" "Can you give an example?"
	It is good moderator practice to paraphrase and summarize long, complex or ambiguous comments. It demonstrates active listening and clarifies the comment for everyone in the group.
	Because the moderator holds a position of authority and perceived influence, s/he must remain neutral, refraining from nodding/raising eyebrows, agreeing/disagreeing, or praising/denigrating any comment made.
	A moderator must tactfully deal with challenging participants.  Here are some appropriate strategies:
	Self-appointed experts: "Thank you. What do other people think?" The dominator: "Let's have some other comments." The rambler: Stop eye contact; look at your watch; jump in at their inhale. The shy participant: Make eye contact; call on them; smile at them. The participant who talks very quietly: Ask them to repeat their response more loudly.
	When the focus group is complete the moderator thanks all participants and distributes the honorarium (incentive).
	Immediately after all participants leave, the moderator and assistant moderator debrief while the recorder is still running and label all tapes and notes with the date, time (if more than one group per day), and name of the group.

## **Analyzing the data**

In order for all participant comments to be understandable and useful, they must be boiled down to essential information using a systematic and verifiable process. Begin by transcribing all focus group tapes and inserting notes into transcribed material where appropriate.

Clean up transcripts by stripping off nonessential words.

Simultaneously assign each participant comment/quote a separate line on the page as well as each new thought or idea therein. Label each line with the participant and group number, e.g. a comment from participant 6 in group 2 would be assigned the number 2.6.

Each line is then entered into an Excel database as follows:

### **COMPILE**

- 1. Use a separate Excel data base spreadsheet for each group.
- 2. Within each spreadsheet, use one sheet per question.
- 3. Label three columns on each sheet.
  - One column for coding
  - One column for the participant ID#
  - One column for responses
- 4. Enter each separate response or idea on a separate line with participant ID attached. The coding column is filled in during the next phase analysis.

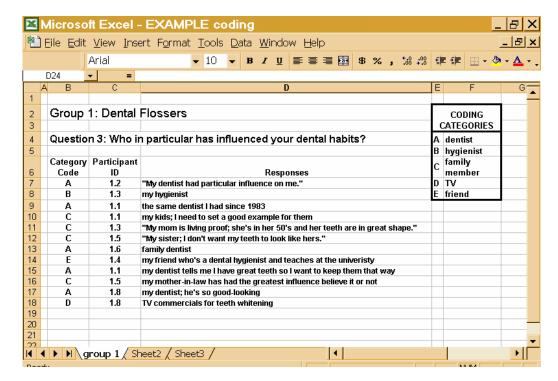
#### **ANALYZE**

- When all comments have been entered, look for common categories or themes across the entries for each question. The most ideal situation is to ask several people to participate in this process.
- Once consensus has been achieved regarding the best categories for organizing the data, assign a number or letter to each category.
- 3. Then assign the number/letter of the category that best fits to each entry on the sheet.
- 4. Use the Excel 'Sort' function to group entries by the categories you have assigned to them.
- If some entries seem inconsistent for their category, consider re-categorizing or adding another category.
   It may also be apparent that one or more categories can be collapsed.
- 6. Arrange categories from those with the largest number of entries to those with the smallest.
- 7. Repeat for each group.

#### **SYNTHESIZE**

- 1. Identify category and sub-category heading titles.
- 2. Write a short paragraph summarizing findings for each sub-category possibly noting similarities and differences across groups.
- 3. Add powerful quotes to each sub-section

### Analysis of focus group data, an example:



## Synthesized focus group data, an example:

What Women Think They Should Gain	Women look to their doctors for guidance about weight gain during pregnancy. Most believe they should gain no more that 35 pounds.
	Most frequent response: whatever the doctor says     Next most frequent response: 25 to 35 lbs.     Next most frequent response: 40 to 50lbs.     Next most frequent response: 20 to 30 lbs.
Many Women Want to Stay At The Low End of Normal	Although most women agree with the recommended weight gain guidelines they received from their provider or read in a pregnancy guidebook, many set a threshold for their own weight gain that generally coincides with the lower end of the recommended range. The desire to keep weight at the low end of normal was more characteristic of Caucasian women than Hispanic women.
	<ul> <li>"When they told me 25 to 40 pounds I thought that was a lot."</li> <li>"I'd love to stay on the low side of the normal range so I don't have to lose so much afterwards."</li> <li>"The doctor said 25 to 35 but I don't want to go over 25."</li> <li>"I gained 20 pounds in 2 months after not gaining anything because I was puking all the time. Now I'm freaking out. I don't want to gain more than 5 pounds more. I don't want to have to lose all that."</li> <li>"I'm active: I swim a lot and walk every day. So I'm behind but I'm not</li> </ul>

	As an alternative to the spreadsheet method described here, you can also use a manual approach to analyzing focus group data. Make a copy of the transcript after it has been cleaned and labeled. Working on a large table, cut entries into separate strips and run a glue stick over the back. Categorize by sticking entries onto separate sheets of paper labeled with broad headings. Re-categorize as indicated until you are satisfied with your groupings. Enter into a Word document.
	Once focus group findings are organized in the synthesized format they are ready for presentation. If a more formal report is required, findings can be written up in a narrative format that includes an executive summary, background section, methods used, major findings, conclusions, and